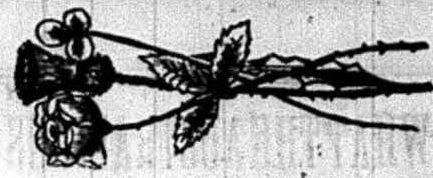




THE COLONIST.



VOL. III. Subscription Rates—\$3.00 per annum. ST. JOHN'S, N. F., SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1888. Single copies—One cent. No. 165.

BY TELEGRAPH.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN HAYTI.

German and Russian Emperors Meet.

2ND READING COUNTY GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Washington Tariff Discussion Ended.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 21.

In Port-au-Prince, the capital of the Island of Hayti, a thousand houses have been burnt, and the best part of the city destroyed.

The Emperors of Germany and Russia met in Cronstadt Harbor on Thursday. They embraced and kissed several times. During the voyage between Peterhof and Cronstadt, the Emperor conferred with Degiers, the Russian Foreign Minister, and the Czar conferred with Herbert Bismarck. Afterwards the two Emperors had a long conference. The Russian press think that peace is assured.

The County Government Bill has passed the second reading in the British House of Commons, under Cloture.

The tariff debate closed yesterday, at Washington. The discussion lasted twenty-eight days. The bill is reported favorably.

Atlantic cable rates have been increased to 25 cents per word.

CAPE RACE DESPATCH.

CAPE RACE, today.

Wind west, brisk, and foggy to windward; fine and clear to leeward. Steamer Lady Glover went inward at 5 p.m. yesterday.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Auction—household furniture..... A W Pike
For sale—two dwelling houses..... James J Collins
Spruce board..... Clift, Wood & Co
Public Notice..... William Woodley
New Book..... T H Hanrahan
\$1.00 soap..... Clift, Wood & Co
Wanted—a good boiler-maker..... Captain Green
Mould candles..... Clift, Wood & Co
San Francisco Minstrels..... see advertisement
"Hiawatha" Flour..... Clift, Wood & Co
Charity concert tonight..... see advertisement
For "Chalybeate Springs," Blatch's Bus..... see advt
Fashionable summer goods..... G. Knowling
Consignee Notice..... Clift, Wood & Co

AUCTION SALES.

On TUESDAY next, 24th inst, at 11 o'clock,
—AT THE RESIDENCE OF—

A. SCAPLIN,
(35 Job's Lane—near West End Fire Station.)

All his Household Furniture
CONSISTING OF:

COUCHES, WALNUT, DINING AND
and Marble-top Tables, Easy & other Chairs,
Carpets, Rugs, Floor Cloths, 2 Marble-top Cheff-
oniers, 1 Child's Carriage, 1 Sewing Machine;
Bedroom Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, &c.
jy21,3fp **ALFRED PIKE,** Auctioneer.

Sale of Two Very Handsome Dwelling
HOUSES—Free Simple—on the Fresh-
water Road—Without Reserve.

I AM AUTHORIZED BY CAPT. JOS. GOSS,
to offer for sale, by public auction, on WED-
NESDAY next, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, with-
out reserve, all the right, title and interest in and
to those TWO BEAUTIFULLY-FINISHED HOUSES,
situate on the Old Freshwater Road, within speak-
ing distance of the New Era Gardens, and only 10
minutes walk from Water Street. Although so
near the town, these Houses possess all the advan-
tages of a Country Residence. Can be examined at
any time; and all particulars given on applica-
tion to

JAMES J. COLLINS,
Notary Public and Real Estate Broker.
OFFICE: Opposite Sailors Home jy21,amt,fp

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Public Notice.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DAMAGE OC-
casioned to my crop yesterday, I hereby give
notice that any Persons crossing my land or inter-
fering with the Fences, or Trespassing in any
other manner upon my Farm, situate on the Qui-
dividi Lake, will be prosecuted according to Law.

WM. WOODLEY.
St. John's, July 21st, 1888.—21fp

MOULD CANDLES.

Just Received, per schooner "Richard S. New-
combe," and for sale by

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.,
25 boxes Morrill's Gel'b Mould Candles.
jy21 25-lbs per box; 25 bxs 6's; 25 bxs 8's.

WANTED.

**A Good Boiler-Maker,
and Three Fitters.**

Apply to
CAPTAIN GREEN,
At office of C. F. BENNETT & CO.
jy21,1f

New Advertisements.

Fashionable Summer Goods.

I have just received, per s.s. Nova Scotian, a few Cream Jer-
seys, suitable for the present heated weather. Also, an assortment
of Cream Ribbons, in the newest makes, with a magnificent lot of
Aigrettes, Plumes, Ospreys and Ladies' and Children's Cream Straw
Hats—all fresh, all new—direct from the London market.

jy21,1f

GEO. KNOWLING, Water Street.

CITY OPERA HOUSE.

J. W. FORAN, PROPRIETOR.

A Grand Artistic Opening!

THURSDAY, JULY 26th.

—BY THE—

Celebrated San Francisco Minstrels.

Direct from New York city under the management of Mr. Chas. L. Howard.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE CITY OPERA HOUSE SEEING THE GREAT WANT OF A
place suitable for the introduction of a higher class of Musical and Dramatic talent, of which
the rising generation have not had the advantage of hearing or seeing, has fitted up the above house
with all modern improvements essential for the production of Entertainments of the very highest
order, thus giving the people of St. John's an opportunity of hearing some of the best talent in
America. The establishment of such a place means a large outlay, and it is to be hoped the Public
will give it that substantial support which will warrant its permanency.

—THE SEASON WILL COMMENCE WITH—

THE FAMOUS SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL!

Everything New! Brilliant! and Attractive!

This talented Company has been engaged for a limited season, only at a large expense—the cost
of transportation alone is nearly one thousand dollars. During their engagement they will present
the most Popular and Classic music. The Latest Ballads, Duets and Quartettes; New Comic Songs,
and Humorous Sayings; Wonderful Dances and Specialty Acts, concluding each performance with

A Laughable Comedy.

A Grand Balcony Serenade will be given before each performance in front of the Opera House, by
our Celebrated Silver Cornet Band.

Admission—Reserved Seats (Dress Circle).....75 Cents.
Admission—Orchestra Chair.....50 Cents.
Admission—Gallery Chairs.....30 Cents.
Admission—Parquette.....20 Cents.
Admission—Boxes.....\$6.00

A plan of the house may be seen and Reserved Seat tickets secured during the day at J. W.
FORAN'S Confectionery Store, Atlantic Hotel Building. Secure tickets during the day and avoid the
rush at the Ticket Office.
jy21,4fp

CHAS. L. HOWARD, Manager.

New Catholic Church, Placentia.

A Grand Bazaar and Drawing of Prizes, in aid of the above Church, will be held
in Placentia, Nfld., on the 26th November, 1888, and following days.

LIST OF PRIZES:

- 1st Prize—Two Choice Engravings, beautifully framed, gift of Most Rev. the Bishop of St. John's.
- 2nd Prize—A Chest of Silver Plate, gift of Mrs. Donnelly, Belmont House, St. John's.
- 3rd Prize—A French Dining-room Clock (in marble case), gift of Very Rev. M. Culligan, President of
Diocesan College, Ennis.
- 4th Prize—A handsome Organette, gift of Ven. Archdeacon Forristal, St. John's.
- 5th Prize—A Forty-Dollar Note, gift of the Star of the Sea Association, Placentia.
- 6th Prize—A Very Beautiful set of Carvers, for fish, fowl and joints, gift of Mrs. Dillon, Cappa
House, Ennis.
- 7th Prize—A Magnificent Oil Painting of Placentia, by H. Bradshaw, Esq.
- 8th Prize—A very Pretty Fruit Service, in gold, silver & ivory, gift Rev. A. Clancy, Dio. Col., Ennis.
- 9th Prize—A Splendid Mahogany Side-board.
- 10th Prize—A Double-barrelled Breech-loader.
- 11th Prize—A Magnificently Embroidered Mantle Drapery, gift of Miss Keane, Causeway, Ennis.
- 12th Prize—A Beautiful Cushion of Serviette work, gift of an Ennis Friend.
- 13th Prize—A Family Bible.
- 14th Prize—A Silver Watch.
- 15th Prize—A Valuable Bracelet, in gold and pearls, gift of Miss Clancy, Ennis.

AND SEVERAL OTHER VALUABLE PRIZES.

A complimentary Free Ticket will be presented to the Purchasers or Sellers of
Twenty Tickets. Tickets—Twenty Cents, each.

Post Office orders, &c., and duplicates to be returned to the Rev. M. A. Clancey, P.P., Placentia,
Newfoundland, on or about the 26th of November, 1888. Winning numbers will be published in
the DAILY COLONIST, St. John's, after the Bazaar. june7

"The Gloucester."

The Gloucester Tarred Cotton Line

Is undoubtedly the Best Banking Line Made.

IT IS twenty per cent. stronger than any other Cotton Line.
IT IS more easily handled than any other Cotton Line.
IT WILL stand more rough usage and wear better than any other Cotton Line, and it is the
cheapest Cotton Line in the market. Made in all sizes. See that every dozen bears the
trade mark, "THE GLOUCESTER." None other genuine. oct18fp,td

New Advertisements.

CONCERT!

THE CHARITY CONCERT (WITH THE HUMOROUS CANTATA "BLUE-
beard") will be repeated in the Athenaeum Hall on THIS (SATURDAY) Evening, at 8.30
o'clock. Vice-Admiral Lyons and the Officers of H.M.S. Bellerophon have most kindly offered the
services of their Band on this occasion. The performance will open with an Overture by the Band.
Prices of admission—50 and 20 cents. Plan of the Hall can be seen at Mrs. Rouse's, Water Street.
july20,21fp

FISHING Tackle—in Great VARIETY.

TROUT RODS AND REELS.

- Hemp, Cotton, Silk and Hair Lines.
- Gut and Gimp Genged Hooks; Trout and Salmon Flies
- Cork Floats, Baskets, and Water-proof Stockings.

N.B.—We do not publish prices, but guarantee to be as low as any in the trade.

Arcade Hardware Store—M. MONROE.



Government Notice

SEALED TENDERS

will be received at the Board of Works
till Monday, 23rd July, inst, at noon, for

1033 Tons Screened NORTH SYDNEY COALS

(OF THE BEST QUALITY.)

deliverable in the months of August and Septem-
ber, in the quantities and places following, viz.:
100 tons at the Colonial Building
120 tons at the Hospital
30 tons at the Lunatic Asylum
150 tons at the Poor Asylum
81 tons at the Penitentiary
200 tons at the Government House, to be de-
livered as required, between the date of con-
tract and 1st of May following.
120 tons at the Fort Townshend
90 tons at the Court House
9 tons at the Poor Office
37 tons at the Block House
65 tons at the Custom House
12 tons at the Post Office
20 tons at the Fever Hospital, to be delivered
when and where required, between the date
of contract and 1st of May following.

1033 tons.

TENDERS to be accompanied by the bona fide
signatures of two securities, binding themselves
for the tenderer in the sum of Eight Hundred
Dollars.

The Board reserve the right to take whole
cargoes. The pit certificate of the Coal being of
the best quality must be produced.

—ALSO,—

104 Tons Anthracite, [FURNACE COAL.]

to be delivered in the places following, namely:—

- 30 tons at the Government House
- 25 tons at the Penitentiary
- 14 tons at the Colonial Building
- 35 tons at the Hospital.

104 tons.

—AND A FURTHER—

75 Tons South Sydney Coal,

[for use of the General Post Office, St. John's.]
The Board will not be bound to accept the
lowest or any tender. (By order),

W. R. STIRLING,
Board of Works Office, Secretary.
July 13, 1888.

'Hiawatha.'

We have received, per ss Polino,

50 brls Choice Patent Flour

["HIAWATHA."]

The "Hiawatha" Flour is a favorite with
housekeepers, and is specially recommended for
Family use.

Clift, Wood & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.

New Jams!

[Assrt. packages and kinds.]

New Laundry Soap—180 boxes—assorted
New Coffee—in tins—assorted sizes
New Canned Meats—assorted kinds
Choice Rajah Pickles
Unfermented Wines—assorted kinds
White Wine Vinegar—in bottles
Choice Family Flour—about 500 barrels
j20,31fp,eod **JOHN STEER.**

WANTED—A COOK, APPLY AT
the office of this paper. jy10,fp

Gladstone and Parnell!

A NEW BOOK—JUST PUBLISHED.

THE ABOVE IS A PROFUSELY IL-
lustrated work of Six Hundred pages, giving
a full history of the Great Irish Struggle, by
J. P. O'CONNOR.

Sole agent for Newfoundland:—
T. H. HANRAHAN,
Who, during next week, will take orders.
jy21,3fp

\$1.00

OUR CELEBRATED "Dollar" Laun-
dry Soap is unequalled for size and quality.
One dollar per box of thirty-bars.

jy21 **CLIFT, WOOD & CO.**

Just in Time for the Regatta.

Ex ss Nova Scotian from Liverpool,

ANOTHER LOT LADIES KID BOOTS

[Seamed to Toe—at \$1.00.]

—ALSO,—

25 doz Mens' Felt Hats—from 35c. up

DAVID SCLATER.
jy19,31fp 179 Water Street.

WM. O'CONNOR

—HAS NOW OPENED HIS—

PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY
School, Night School and Private Classes,
and is prepared to receive or visit Private Pupils.
Early application is requested for this or next
term. Boarders £30 to £33 per annum; Day
Scholars 15s. to £1 per quarter; Night School, 5s.,
10s., 15s. and £1 per quarter, per pupil, according
to subjects. Private tuition, special fee. See
advertisement in the daily papers.
jy17,fp,eod,td

A Handsome New Cottage Piano

FOR SALE.

Will be sold CHEAP, if applied for
at once.

GEO. KNOWLING.
je18,11w,s,fp

LATEST MAGAZINES, &c.

Just Received,

August Part of Young Ladies' Journal.

July parts of the "The Season," Myra's and Wel-
don's Journals, Metropolitan Fashions and Fam-
ily Herald.

Mr. Potter of Texas
Who Can Be—by M. Nethercott
Mabel's Mistake—by Mrs. A. S. Stephens
Beulah—by A. E. Wilson
Irish Readings in prose and verse
National and Historical Ballads of Ireland
Mr. Perkins of New Jersey
Vol. 29, Something to Read
Family Herald Supplement, latest Vol
Clarke's New Method for Reed Organ
Getze's New School for Parlor Organ
Pictures from Ireland, by Terence McGrath
Also, An assortment of Imitation Diamond
Brooches and Ear-rings, set in silver—all newest
patterns.

GARRETT BYRNE'S,
jy19,31n,19,21,23 Opposite New Post office.

CONSIGNEES NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES PER SCHR. RICHARD
S. Newcombe, from Boston, Mass., U.S.A.,
will please pay freight and take delivery of their
goods.
jy21 **CLIFT, WOOD & CO., Agents**

WHAT THE AUSTRALIANS WANT.

A TREATY-MAKING POWER AT HOME.

Australians are beginning to press boldly for the treaty-making power. The London Daily News says:—

"Further and very impressive evidence of the state of feeling on the subject of Chinese immigration in our Australian Colonies is furnished by the despatch of Sir Henry Parkes. The colonists are not in a mood to be controlled in this matter by the Imperial Government. The despatch raises, in fact, two formidable questions instead of one—the relations of the Colonies to the Crown in respect to the treaty-making power, as well as their relations with the Chinese. Lord Salisbury has obviously raised the second issue by exchanging views upon the Chinese question with the representative of the Chinese Government before he had consulted the Colonies concerned, and made himself sufficiently acquainted with their feeling upon a matter so closely concerning them. Sir Henry Parkes, by his threatening despatch, breathing defiance to the Mother Country, has not strengthened the hands of the Home Government nor made it easier to negotiate with the Celestial Empire."

We are unable to perceive any threatening sentence in the despatch. Sir Henry Parkes cabled:—

"If we have no voice in making treaties it seems only just that our interests should be considered and protected by those who exercise that power. It is respectfully submitted that an examination of the principal phases of the question can only lead to one conclusion, namely, that the Chinese must be restricted from emigrating to any part of Australia. While the question scarcely touches the people of the United Kingdom, it vitally concerns these great Colonies, whose importance in political and commercial relations entitles them to be protected by the diplomatic influence and powers of treaty which belongs to the Empire. With renewed expression of our loyal attachment to her Majesty, we urge that immediate steps be taken to open such negotiations with the Emperor of China as will result in permanent security to the Australian Colonies from the disturbance of Chinese immigration in any form. The matter is too grave and urgent to admit of long delay. However desirable it may be to avoid the irritation and conflict of interests which may arise from local legislation of a drastic character, if protection cannot be afforded as now sought, the Australian Parliaments must act from the force of public opinion in devising measures to defend the Colonies from consequences which they cannot relax in their efforts to avert."

Of course that is tantamount to stating that New South Wales will please herself in the matter and ignore any British treaty with China that does not suit the New South Welsh. Why not? Great Britain must either suit her Chinese treaty to her colony, or must give the colony the treaty-making power, for it is out of the question to force New South Wales to comply with a treaty made in the sole interests of the Crown's subjects elsewhere.

GREAT MEN AND BAD SPELLING.

Those who advocate a "radical reform" in English orthography are entitled to lay stress on the fact that many great men have been bad spellers. Doubtless this weakness is due to the many inconsistencies that abound in our language, rather than to the sentiment embodied in the remark of Mr. Charles Jeames Yellowplush, "Never mind spellin', so long as the sense is right."

Dealing first with statesmen and commanders we find that Julius Caesar, the greatest of all great fighting men, who actually wrote grammar, could not spell correctly. Richelieu and Marlborough were also weak in this respect. Sir Charles Napier was a notorious blunderer when he sat down to write. This was, indeed, a weak point with the whole of the Napier family, not excepting Sir William, the great historian.

Everybody remembers that the Duke of Wellington, though a fairly good speaker, could by no means have conquered States with the pen. The orthography of his dispatches, as Cobbett scathingly pointed out, was often at fault. Some little time ago the enemies of General Boulanger, who has recently been attracting so much attention, published photographs of his letters to the Duke D'Aumale, in order to show that those letters contain mis-spellings, bad grammar, and gross barbarisms in point of style.

Clearly, however, a man may be a great soldier or a great statesman and at the same time a bad speller. If this elementary subject be a test for statesmanship, many well-known living men—including Prince Bismarck—would be disqualified.

It is not unreasonable to expect that military men, who write neither much nor often, should occasionally get "rusty" in their spelling; but no such excuse can be urged in favor of those who are known to fame by their writings. Many years ago spelling was erratic, and comparatively little attention was paid to it, and nearly all the

poets, as an examination of their MSS. in the British Museum Library will show, were almost independent of that special branch of education.

Pope, for example, had ideas of his own on the subject, and all his peculiarities are worthy the attention of those interested in the curiosities of literature. Not only was his writing peculiar, his spelling imperfect, and his capitalizing erroneous (e.g., "Ed. gore"), but his stinginess in the use of paper was proverbial. In this respect his example has been followed by many eminent men, notably by, amongst others, Charles Darwin and Sir William Hamilton.

Sheridan was admittedly great in several branches of dramatic literature, but he read so little that he never felt safe in his spelling. Professor Morley says that he was capable of writing "wich" for "which" and "nothink" for "nothing." Scott, who, unlike Sheridan, was a great reader, was also strangely careless in spelling. Charles Lamb and Douglass Jerrold confessed that correct spelling was among their weak points, just as Byron stated that he could not "point"—that is, punctuate—his own compositions.

That Jerrold could not spell is rather remarkable, since printers and printers' readers are, as a rule, well up in this branch of education. Dickens, who must also be classed among the bad spellers, frequently acknowledged his indebtedness to printers' readers; and in the original copy of Burns, Clare and Hogg, the "Et-trick Sheppard," we may, without going any farther back, see how much and how often genius is indebted to those gentlemen.

Weak orthography, then—which is, after all, but a subsidiary and arbitrary element of literary composition—is by no means absolutely essential to success in some callings in life. In others, however, correct spelling is a necessary qualification; and in all it is one of those branches of education which go to make up what we call "fitness."

Some years since it was a boast with many persons that they did not know how to spell, and even a short time ago a well-known sporting lord, who died recently, was fond of saying that one of his brothers (naming him) was the only member of the family whose orthography was correct; but such persons seem to forget that while really clever men need not particularly trouble themselves about spelling, stupid or mediocre men cannot afford to despise such an important branch of learning.

WANTS TO BE MRS. PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood promises to be a piquant figure on the scene of action this summer. She conducts her presidential campaign thus far with no mean vigor. Mrs. Lockwood is a very pleasant woman socially and a woman of no small ability, but the supposition that she represents or is backed by the women suffragists in general is a mistake. There are two national organizations which have for their object the obtaining of the ballot for women; one of these is the American Woman Suffrage Association, whose headquarters are at Boston and whose leading spirits are Mrs. Lucy Stone, who was a pioneer in the work and an anti-slavery lecturer before the war; Mr. H. B. Blackwell, her husband; Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and others. There is also the National Woman Suffrage Association with headquarters at Washington and officered by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and their allies. Neither association has thought of putting a candidate in the field, for neither aspires to the position of a third or fourth party. Mrs. Lockwood is not a woman suffrage candidate at all, but is a bright woman who knows on which side her bread is buttered, just the same. She is the only woman ever admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States. She graduated from the National University Law School, edited the "Legal News" published at Chicago for some years, and by sheer persistence pushed a bill through Congress authorizing the admission of qualified women lawyers to practice in the Supreme Court. She has been counsel for the defence in numbers of murder suits and has, it is said, 2,000 clients, who are applicants for places on the pension roll. She is not an especially clever lawyer in spite of these achievements, but is rather a woman of strong personality, much executive ability, and, to use a bit of slang, a talent for getting there. She has an expressive face with regular features, a mobile mouth, gray hair and a very fetching way in conversation. She is something more than 50 years old, is personally liked, and is quite aware that her practice will grow this summer. Running for president in 1884 has meant a good income for her ever since. She has a genius for advertising and understands it as well as Barnum. The bee in her bonnet is a solid little silver bee. And she will make good use of her shekels too.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Manager of Life Insurance Company to Burglar: "Now I've caught you, you rascal! Drop that jewelry, or I'll blow your brains out."

Enterprising Burglar: "You aren't; I've got my life insured in your company for £500, and it will be cheaper to let me go."

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INSURE Your Property

—IN THE—
LONDON AND PROVINCIAL
Insurance Company, Limited.
M. MONROE, AGENT.

Hardwood Plank

FOR SALE BY
J. & W. Pitts,
Lot Hardwood Plank.

New Books.

THE ENGLISH IN THE WEST INDIES, by J. A. Froude
Songs and Poems of the Sea (sea music), Edited by Mrs. William Sharp
The Argosy, Edited by C. W. Wood, Vol. 45
Every Week, Vol. 88, Little Folks, Vol. 27
The Funny Foxes and their Feats at the Fair, 30c
British, Indian and Colonial Military sports, 30c
The Royal Military Tournament, Acts
Mr. Perkins, of New Jersey, 15c
England as She Seems, by an Arab Sheikh, 30c
Summer No. Pictorial Word, containing a complete Novel, by Mrs. J. N. Biddell, entitled A Terrible Revenge, and Colored Plates.
Also, Latest Magazines and newspapers

J. F. Chisholm.
New Butter.

On Sale by Clift, Wood & Co.

51 Tubs Choice Antigonish Butter.
ex. sch. Katie from Antigonish, N.S.

JOB LOT

—GIVING AWAY AT—
W. R. FIRTH'S.

Merino Pants and Vests,
At 17cts., 24cts., 30cts., 35cts., 40cts. and 50cts.

DOUBLE the MONEY.

Cricketing and Lawn Tennis Suits,
Made to order—material thoroughly shrunk.

Foot-Ball!

Jerseys and Hose—to match.

AT SIGN OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.
jy5, eod, lifp

PORK BARRELS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.
500 Empty Pork Barrels.

[HARDWOOD.]

Clift, Wood & Co.

129 Water Street 129

JUST RECEIVED,

Ladies Stockenette Jackets

Picot and Loop-edge Ribbons
New Stripe Dress Goods
Colored Gossamer
Ladies' Gloves (Evening Shades) 20-in. long
Net Veiling—newest; Silk Handkerchiefs
Cream Aigrettes; Assorted Col'd Aigrettes
A large assortment of Mens' Shoes
Ladies' Prunella Boots—cheap.

R. HARVEY.

Spruce Board.

Now landing, ex schr Fleetly, from Bridgewater, and for sale by

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.,

A Cargo of No. 1 Spruce Board.

Valuable Property at Placentia For Sale,
Belonging to J. E. Croucher.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, ALL that Valuable Property, situate at Placentia, consisting of: 2 Stores (quite new and extensive), and Wharf; also, 2 New Dwelling Houses, with Gardens; also 2 Building Lots, conveniently situated for Stores, Offices, or Dwellings, also very extensive Waterside Property, altogether the most desirable Property in Placentia. For further particulars app. to JAS. E. CROUCHER, Placentia, or to

T. W. SPRY,
Real Estate Broker, St. John's.

FOR SALE.

THE FINE SCHOONER
Duntulm,
Burthen, per register, 78 tons.

Well kept and in good condition, a desirable vessel for the Bank Fishery or Coaster. For full particulars, apply to

J. & W. PITTS.

Corn! Corn!

ON SALE BY CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

40 Sacks Selected Indian Corn.
A Superior Article.

FURNITURE!

First-Class Workmanship!
ARTISTIC DESIGNS! MODERATE PRICES!

CALLAHAN, CLASS & CO.,
Duckworth and Gower Streets.

Standard MARBLE Works.

287 New Gower-St.
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

I invite the public to inspect my large and very excellent

—STOCK OF—
HEAD-STONES,

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, MANTELPieces, &c.

At rates sufficiently reasonable to defy competition. I guarantee solid stock and the best of workmanship. Outport orders solicited. Designs furnished by letter or otherwise. Special reduction on all goods ordered during the summer. Cement & plaster for sale.

JAMES MCINTYRE.

Genuine Singer Sewing Machine.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Beware of Bogus Agents and Spurious Imitations.

TERMS, &c.

TO SUIT THE Bad Times we have reduced the price of all our sewing machines. We call the attention of Tailors and Shoemakers to our Singer No. 2, that we can now sell at a very low figure; in fact, the prices of all our Genuine Singers, now, will surprise you. We warrant every machine for over five years.

The Genuine Singer is doing the work of Newfoundland. No one can do without a Singer.

1st. Uses the shortest needle of any lock-stitch machine.
2nd—Carries a finer needle with even size thread
3d. Uses a greater number of size of thread with one size needle.
4th. Will close a seam tighter with linen thread than any other machine will with silk.

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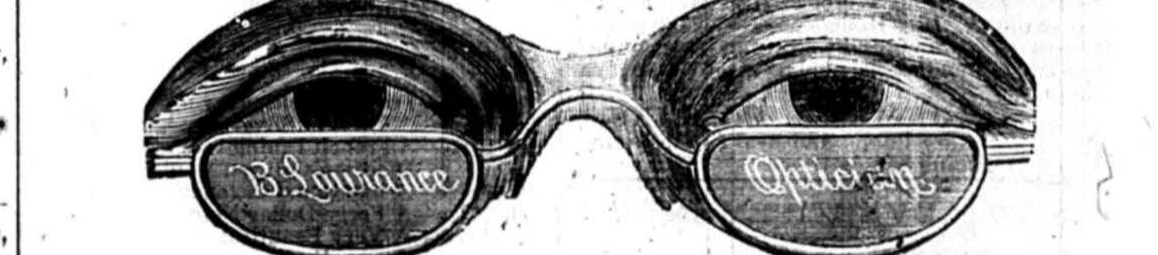
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EVER KNOWN.

A Select Story.

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BY AUTHOR OF "SET IN DIAMONDS."

CHAPTER VIII—(continued.)

AN UNJUST WILL.

"There is one thing," said Sir Cyril; "I can not alter the will; I can not disinherit myself in your favor; but I can share with you, Austin. How that is to be done we will arrange afterward; for the present it is enough that you promise to share with me my home and my purse, just as, had the position been reversed, I would have shared yours."

"Yes, I promise that gladly," said Austin, and Cyril wondered much why his face lighted with so fair a hope, he who had just lost a fortune. Then Sir Cyril turned to those assembled in the room.

"Gentlemen," he said, with a frank bearing, "your silence is a just condemnation of an unjust will; to my mind nothing can excuse it, although Sir Joycelyn had a perfect right to do as he would with his own. May I add a few words for my own sake? No one was more surprised at this will than I myself has been; I, in common with every one else, always believed that my cousin, Austin Chandos, was my uncle's favorite nephew. I do not understand the will, and, what is more, I never shall."

There was no more to be said; the only man who could have given an explanation was silent; and so it came to pass that no one understood why Austin had been disinherited.

The day passed; the guests dispersed; the blinds were drawn up—great floods of sunshine poured in at the hall windows. The flowers bloomed; the birds sang—making no more account of the life so suddenly dropped from their midst than of a worm that dies on the shore, or a leaf that falls from the tree. All went on as before, only that Sir Cyril reigned in Sir Joycelyn's place.

People were divided in opinion; there were many who had always thought that Cyril would be the heir, and who declared that he was the best fitted for it; he was tall, handsome, dark, and stately—the ideal of a baronet; he was strong and brave, active and courageous; every one felt that he would make a grand master for Eastwold. Then, again there were others who had heard Sir Joycelyn speak so lovingly of his nephew Austin, they could not understand why he was left penniless. Others thought Sir Joycelyn had made a mistake in his choice of an heir, that the man who was scholar, poet, gentleman, and genius, would have been most fitted for the position. Every one was pleased to hear how kindly the cousins thought of each other, and that they had arranged to live together.

Of course, if Sir Cyril married, then it might be awkward for Mr. Chandos; but Sir Cyril made everything secure.

On the western side of the park, facing the high road that led to the town of Barton, stood a very pretty villa. It had been let as a hunting-lodge; now Sir Cyril had it beautifully furnished and decorated, and the grounds put into excellent order; he put horses into the stable, filled the cellars with rare old wine, the library with choicest books; he filled the walls with pictures; he made the loveliest home that art, taste, and luxury could invent; he said nothing about it until all was completed, then he took Austin to see it. Then Sir Cyril told him what he had planned and hoped to do.

He asked him if he would manage the estate of Eastwold for him, and offered him an income of two thousand a year. He would have, besides, the use of the gardens and dairies, the farm belonging to the hall; he could shoot, ride, drive, fish, hunt—do, in fact, as he would.

"If the fortune had been left to you," said Sir Cyril, "this is just what I should have asked you to do for me. Are you pleased with the idea? It keeps us together—it makes our interest one—it gives you perfect freedom and independence—it gives you a good income, with ample leisure for your studies. I give you the house, that you may always have a perfect sense of freedom

and independence—that you may marry when you will—that when you want greater peace and silence than you can find at Eastwold, you have your own house to fly to. Have I pleased you, Austin?"

And again the two shook hands; the fierce love of a beautiful woman might separate them—mere money, never; so they lived in perfect peace and harmony together. They went at intervals to Barton Leonard Manor House, but neither of them had yet spoken of their love—it would not be becoming, they thought; and, stranger still, they barely suspected each other. Mrs. Audley was so charming, Gladie so bright and clever, that there seemed to be many reasons why they should like to go there, quite independently of Lenore.

There had been great indignation at the Manor House when it was known that Austin was left penniless, while Sir Cyril took all. Gladie heard it with a bright flush on her face; it seemed to her that was the beginning of the fulfillment of her hopes; while Lenore looked sad when she spoke of the young poet.

"Are you so very sorry for him, Lenore?" asked her mother, gently.

"Yes; I wish they could both have been rich," she replied.

"And you would rather that Austin had the money than Sir Cyril?" said Mrs. Audley.

"No, not quite," she replied; "I do not mean that."

And Mrs. Audley said, wonderingly, to herself:

"Which does she like best after all?"

CHAPTER IX

"LENORE, DO YOU LOVE ME?"

THE fair, sweet spring had come round again. During the greater part of the autumn and winter Sir Cyril Vernon and Austin Chandos had been away from home; they had been compelled to spend some few weeks in Wales, where from a coal mine in Cinglad came a princely revenue. There was a large estate in the fairest part of Scotland, where the tenants had of late been somewhat neglected; there were houses and lands in different parts of England that required looking after, so that they had spent little time at Eastwold. They found time for writing frequently to the Manor House, where all kinds of packages were delivered almost daily. Lenore read Austin's letters aloud, with laughing comments; she read Cyril's quietly without a word and never mentioned their contents. Again Mrs. Audley wondered which letters she valued the most.

One fair spring morning Miss Elsa Grey appeared up on the scene again; she had been paying a round of fashionable visits, and had returned to Mulesmere for the spring; she went over to the Manor House, and the three girls—Lenore, Gladie, and herself—went out in search of some lovely, fragrant violets. They found them in great purple clusters at the feet of the tall trees; they sat down to admire them, and to tie them in the broad, green leaves. Suddenly Elsa Grey raised her head.

"I know you do not like gossip, Miss Audley; but talking of our friends is not what I call gossip. Were you not much surprised that Austin Chandos was left penniless?"

Miss Grey wore a charming Parisian costume of cream-colored silk, with what she called discreet dashes of satin; she wore a lovely dainty Parisian bonnet; but despite the costly attire, the face she raised to them was full of cunning and ill-will.

"Were you surprised?" she repeated, for no one had answered her.

"Yes," replied Gladie, "we all had an idea that Sir Joycelyn loved Mr. Chandos best."

"I am glad to hear of it," said Miss Grey. "I thought that it served him perfectly right. I will tell you a secret, if you care to hear it. Do not look so lofty, Miss Audley; it is really a secret worth knowing. Sir Joycelyn intended leaving all his fortune to Austin; he had a will drawn out, declaring so, making him his sole heir. Why do you think he made another?"

"I can not tell," replied Lenore, deeply interested.

"But I can tell you. No one knows but papa and myself. You must never tell, either. He was disinherited because he refused to marry me. Sir Joycelyn made his marriage with me the condition on which he would become his heir, and this clever poet refused—preferred beggary to me."

(To be continued.)

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NOTICE.

AFTER FOUR WEEKS FROM this date, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor in Council, for letters patent for a "Steel Protected Dory Fittings," for the preservation of castaway seamen, to be granted to THOMAS S. CALPIN, of Bay Roberts.

THOMAS S. CALPIN, Bay Roberts.

St. John's, May 23, 1888—4w, 11w, t

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Correspondence and other matters relating to the Editorial Department will receive prompt attention on being addressed to

P. R. BOWERS, Editor the Colonist, St. John's, Nfld.

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Commission Merchant.

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ESTABLISHED TWENTY YEARS.

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["HIAWATHA."]

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Raspberry Syrup, in pints and quarts
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Reserve.....£844,576 19 11
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III.—LIFE FUND.

Accumulated Fund (Life Branch).....£3,274,835 19 1
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REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1887.

FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Nett Life Premiums and Interest.....£409,075 6 3
Annuity Premiums (including £108,992 2 4 by single payment) and interest.....124,717 7 11

£533,792 13 4

FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

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The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.

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The Mutual Life Insurance Co.'y,

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Assets, January 1st, 1887.....\$114,181,968
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Insurance in force about.....\$400,000,000
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Daily Colonist.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1888.

PROTECTION OF FISH.

What Should be Done for the Protection of the Finny Tribe.

THE VIEWS OF A CANADIAN WRITER.

We are just emerging, says Mr. L. J. Papi-neau, from the threshold of an eminently perplexing and harrassing question relating to our sea fisheries for the preserving of our political rights, which, for years, have been not only encroached upon by our nearest neighbors, but singularly and apparently unavoidably overlooked by ourselves. We have seen with what jealous fervor these rights were hampered by the fishermen of the United States, and what a pang of regret and soured indignation it has cost them to have been finally obliged to recoil before our more substantial laws of right regarding their illegitimacy to our waters and undo us here, and what a struggle it was for them to have to renounce their highly unreasonable claims upon our water and return in good faith to something like the treaty of 1818. Let us hope that having now achieved a victory, which was but fairly and indubitably ours by the laws of nations from the outset, we may know how to retain those rights—even at the cost of powder and shell. We shall have gained a great national point, we shall have saved our reputation and we shall have preserved to our country and people a national wealth but little inferior, we think, if not equal to the richest natural products of our land. Our fisheries are indeed, it has been well said, the richest in the world. Their capacity is illimitable. Our statistics readily convince us of that fact. We are bountifully supplied with sea coast, having an extent of little less than 5,500 miles, besides 3,000 miles of sea water productive of much fish life on the coast of British Columbia alone, waters which are as yet but partly known and of which not one-fourth is as yet utilized to profit. In the confederated provinces we can rely upon at least 2,500 miles of prolific fish waters and an inexhaustible supply of the best sea fish as food and an article of commerce. But are we employing these waters to their full value, and do they yield to us what they might if properly and energetically fished? We may answer briefly by a negative. A reference to our statistics will again satisfy our vanity upon this point. In 1870 the profits of our salt fisheries amounted to about \$7,573,000, whereas by a larger expenditure of materials in the fishing business of 1880 they had already almost doubled having given in that year a total of \$14,500,000, and so encouraged were capitalists by these returns that entering more seriously upon the trade, they returned in 1883 a grand total for that year of \$17,500,000 worth of fish, showing an increase of one million a year. This was surprising to those who had predicted that our sea waters would be ruined by too promiscuous fishing. But this was not all. In 1883 the returns of our inland fresh water fisheries were scrupulously taken, and we found that these added to both home consumption and exportation gave the sum of \$34,000, an amount which ten years before the country would have deemed incredible and impossible. If the 50,000 men, or thereabouts, which now carry on the fishing industry were doubled, if better and swifter crafts were utilized, and improved implements used for the capture and curing of fish, just so much more would the enterprise prosper and furnish wealth to the colony. Of this we are certain. Vast hoards of wealth are now wasting along our shores for the mere want of gathering. The little harm done by true anglers after the close season for netting is immaterial, and as it is, not one-fourth of the fish that swim are killed. Our Pacific waters are not yet known, we may say, and even our Atlantic coast has been but imperfectly explored. What we need is better equipments, stancher vessels, more perfect telegraphic communication and more capital expended to draw full compensation from our immense sea wealth. If we have an unlimited power to fish the sea, it is not so with our inland waters. These have been lost deplorably. The matter is easy to rectify and only requires protective laws and regulations to be observed and the non-pollution of our rivers to furnish us with as prolific and rich fresh water fishing as is to be had in any portion of the globe. In 1884 the cod fishery alone gave \$75,000, whereas in 1883 of mixed fish there was taken in the division of Ver-cheres only 169,250 pounds and in former years this figure was tripped in spite of the fact that fewer boats, fewer men and half the number of nets were engaged for the capture of fish. This is only an instance in a million. In 1886 we find the return only 41,000 pounds, exactly a decrease of 118,250 pounds in three years. The pan fish are precisely those which need protection, and of licensed seine nets there are only 180. It seemed strange that more secure protection cannot be afforded them. How many other like cases could we enumerate? Entire boxes of the

spawn of our pan fish are destroyed every spring. When will this annual decrease stop? The angler sickens at the sight and thought. Allowing one haul of a seine in the spring upon the spawning beds to have taken 300 fish, or, as each fish bears approximately say 30,000 ova, we at once perceive that no less than 9,000,000 have been wantonly destroyed. Should we enumerate the endless quantities that are killed during the month of May alone, we would scarcely have believers. Those not professionals cannot so much as wet a line, yet hundreds of speculators may by a mere pittance, which more often goes into overseas pockets than to the government, have full sway and can at discretion kill, in one short month, by the most barbarous means, more fish than all the anglers with hooks and lines could secure in proper season the whole year round. It is beyond our comprehension that such a state of affairs should exist in any civilized community. We do not exaggerate when we predict barren waters. Even the shade are leaving us, and we found our opinions solely on statistics, the only reliable means of gaining the truth. In 1881, it is true in salmon there was realized \$3,000,000, and that in the same year 15,220,000 pounds of salmon meat had been taken from the Canadian waters and sold. If we added to this the catch of mixed fish we would have a sum surprising to many not versed in fish life and propagation. As regards the proper protection of our inland fisheries, with a large population which gathers the daily profits, for daily consumption, and lives from hand to mouth to a great extent, it is almost impossible to devise methods which will convince such, that present denial and economy can engender future prosperity and thriftiness. This class are the greatest enemies to our fish, and the only remedy would be heavy fines and penalties, yet with our present system these are more readily suggested than carried out. As long as government will issue licenses to these and other wholesale plunderers of public wealth, little good can result from any form of protective society or system that we might propose. Only a few weeks since a member of a Fish and Game Protection Club of the city denounced the taking of bass out of season at our capital, and we would ask where indeed in one case is the law in this respect obeyed? What we want is a more thorough and competent protective system, and the first steps in the right direction would be the withdrawal of licenses during the entire spawning season, and the appointment of guardians and inspectors who would fulfil their respective duties during this critical time. The laxity of our laws in this particular will never secure us from the depletion of our rivers.

Preparations for Municipal Elections.

The meeting of rate-payers, held last night in the Mechanics' Hall, was fairly well attended. At 8.30 Mr. J. Haddon took the chair, and in a very able manner explained the object of the meeting, which was to consider the best means of procuring representatives for the City Council at the election to take place not later than the first of September next, according to the new Municipal Act. The chairman requested all present to give utterance to their views and make such suggestions that they may think proper, so that the City Councillors elected may be the best men it is possible to get.

The following gentlemen then addressed the meeting:—Messrs. C. Kickham, Wm. Donnelly, G. H. Emerson, M.H.A., P. R. Bowers, A. J. Clift, L. J. Gearin, J. W. Nichols, T. Mitchell, and Wm. Harris.

On motion of Mr. J. W. Nichols, seconded by Mr. L. J. Gearin, the following resolution was put to the meeting and carried almost unanimously: That a committee be appointed to arrange for the holding of meetings in each ward, with a view to preparing for the forthcoming Municipal Election.

The following gentlemen were appointed as a committee to call a meeting of the rate-payers of each ward:—

No. 1 WARD—Messrs. J. Hallern and S. Canning.

No. 2 WARD—Messrs. J. Haddon and F. St. John.

No. 3 WARD—Messrs. J. W. Nichols and J. Callahan.

No. 4 WARD—Messrs. Michael Power and J. B. Ayre.

No. 5 WARD—Messrs. L. J. Gearin and Jas. Angel.

After which Mr. Emerson was moved to the chair, and a well-deserved vote of thanks was proposed to the chairman, (Mr. Haddon), for the manner in which he had conducted all the meetings in connection with the Municipal Bill.

CONCERT TONIGHT.

The concert tonight will afford lovers of the divine art a rare treat. The talent at Tuesday night's concert will be augmented by the band of H. M. S. Bellerophon, who will perform the following classical selections:—

- 1.—Overture, "Barbier de Séville". Rossini
- 2.—Reminiscences, "Verdi". Godfrey
- 3.—Fantasia, "Maritana". Wallace

Outercove and Logybay men caught from a half to a quintal and a half of fish per boat yesterday.

THE ANCIENT FISHER LAUGHS.

The Trick of the Bluejacket.

"ONE" FOR THE WATERFORD SAILOR.

An ancient fisherman sat on the stand in Job's Cove, this morning, and laughed so immoderately that a passer-by was fain to ask what made him so delighted with himself: "Well," said the ancient cod destroyer, "I have been in some curious places, seen some curious sights and heard some tough yarns for the last fifty years, but the best thing that I ever struck came under my notice a few minutes ago. I was sitting here selling an occasional fish, and stuffing the oft-disappearing 'thrumpenny' into my upper vest pocket, when a tar from one of the ships in port came up to me and asked me to sell a couple of fish, the largest ones I had—he said he would take. I showed him two fine fellows, fresh and plump, which, three hours, before, roamed the blue waters near Cape Spear. I asked him a shilling each for the fish and two sterling shillings soon mingled and clinked joyously with the small army of 'kids-eyes' in my pocket. Thus far everything was all right; but now came on the fun. The bluejacket took out his knife and quickly removed the entrails from both fish. From somewhere in the breast of his blouse he pulled two black bottles and shoved one into each fish. In reply to my question as to what his intention was, he said that the men were forbidden to take liquor on board ship and this was his plan to escape the vigilance of the guard. You might be sure I laughed heartily at the trick, in fact I cannot refrain from laughing yet, but as my friend, the 'tar,' shouldered his fish, he turned towards me with a knowing wink and said with a smile: "That is an old trick with a Waterford sailor." And the old man again burst into a fit of uncontrollable laughter as his hearer wended his way up the cove.

Newfoundlanders Abroad.

MR. KENT'S SUCCESSFUL EXAMINATION.

It is gratifying to note that Mr. James M. Kent, whose success at the matriculation examination for the Royal University of Ireland we noted last year, maintained the success then achieved. The last mail from England brought to his friends here the news that the Secretaries of the University had informed him that the Examiners had recommended that his name should appear in the official list of successful candidates at the first University examination of Arts for 1888.

We congratulate Mr. Kent's parents and friends upon his success, which we chronicle with especial pleasure at this time, as Mr. Kent was, when in St. John's, a pupil of the Christian Brothers', and we feel that we are justified in saying that as they did for him, so also will they do for the boys who will be intrusted to their care in the new schools about to be erected at Riverhead. Come, then! let those schools be got into working order as soon as possible, so that we may all the earlier have the pleasure of announcing further proofs of the value to the boys of "this Newfoundland of Ours" of the splendid educational advantages which the schools of the Brothers' afford.

Ball at Government House Last Night.

PROGRAMME OF DANCES

Their Excellencies the Governor and Mrs. Blake entertained the officers of the British and French fleets in port at a ball last evening in Government house. A large number of the élite of the city were also present. Their Excellencies are proverbial for generous hospitality to their guests, and last night was not an exception. The merry dancers tripped softly through the mazy lancers, the gliding waltz and inspiring quadrille, till dawn peeped in at the windows. The following is the programme rendered on the occasion by the Admiral's band, under the management of Bandmaster Charles J. Riley:—

1. Quadrille—"Aida". Riviere
2. Valse—"Colonel". Bucalossi
3. Galop—"Reiter". Zikoff
4. Lancers—"Pirates of Penzance". Anon
5. Valse—"La Gitana". Bucalossi
6. Quadrille—"Sultan of Mocha". Riviere
7. Folks—"Cambrade". Waldteufel
8. Valse—"Maid of the Mill". Liddell
9. Valse—"Españole". Waldteufel
10. Lancers—"Rip Van Winkle". Palmetto
11. Galop—"Wonnemurken". Faust
12. Quadrille—"Les Mousquetaires". Deransart
13. Mazurka—"Love's Greeting". Faust
14. Valse—"Love's Dreamland". Roeder
15. Valse—"River of Years". Liddell
16. Galop—"Round Oak". Van Heuval

An oil-painting of Miss Freeman can now be seen in Mrs. Dick's window, beside that of her father, to which latter reference has been made some days since. Both paintings are from the brush of a son of Mr. Freeman, an artist at present in New York. Orders for similar pictures will be booked by Mrs. Dick's.

The Ecclesiastical History of Newfoundland.

Here is a beautiful, valuable and interesting book. We believe that but few of us, United States Catholics, ever give Newfoundland much of our attention. And yet the Church there is venerable for its age and glorious in its history. We have neither space nor time to speak of that history as it is beautifully and minutely told in this book, but we advise all who wish to know much about Newfoundland to provide themselves with a copy of it. It claims a place in every library of American history. The Very Reverend author is entitled to the thanks not only of the Catholics of Newfoundland, but also of American Catholics in the United States.—*Michigan Catholic.*

Great Britain's Importation.

The annual report of the Privy Council, office relating to animal imports, supplies the following interesting statistics: The total number of animals imported into Great Britain in 1887 from all countries of the United Kingdom was 1,299,698 against 1,376,489 in 1886. From European countries, exclusive of the Channel Islands, we received 134,713 cattle, 942,307 sheep, and 21,973 swine, against 136,569 cattle, 935,635 sheep and 21,322 swine in 1886. From Canada we received 65,154 cattle, 35,479 sheep, and 3 swine, against 67,248 cattle, 94,356 sheep, and 70 swine in 1885. From the United States of America we received 96,812 cattle, and 1,027 sheep, against 113,749 cattle, and 5,557 sheep in 1886. From the Channel Islands we received 2,209 cattle, against 1,801 cattle and 2 swine in 1886, and from other countries 21 sheep, against 171 cattle in 1886. From Ireland we received 668,253 cattle, 548,568 sheep, and 480,920 swine, against 717,389 cattle, 734,213 sheep, and 412,285 swine in 1886. The total number of animals imported from all sources in 1887 was 2,998,439, against 3,249,367 in 1886.

Correspondence.

The Editor of this paper is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

Fishery News from Ouderin.

TWO MEN ATTACKED BY A LARGE WHALE.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—Fishery reports for the last week have been favorable; boats arriving from Cape St. Mary's with good trips. The schooner Mary, Captain Flinn, arrived with 100 qtls. The schooner Mary Ann arrived to James McGrath, Esq., with 180 qtls., for four days fishing with a trap. A serious accident occurred here last week. Two men, William Senior and Thomas Smith, belonging to Bain Harbor, were attacked by a large whale, whilst hauling their trawls. The dory was broken to pieces besides injuring the men. Three of Senior's ribs were broken, and the other man received serious internal injuries. They are attended by one of the Burin doctors, and Smith is improving. There was no arrival from the banks since last mail. One of Captain Walsh's men, whilst taking ice from an iceberg, was badly injured. He was on the berg, chopping ice, when it began to rise and turn over. The man, being a good swimmer, leaped when he saw he was in danger, and by so doing saved his life. A small lump struck him on the head. Caplin struck in here on SS. Peter and Paul's Day and still continue plentiful. Squid are now making their appearance. Salmon are not so plentiful as last year. Thomas Carroll is doing pretty well with them, as usual. I suppose we will soon have our steamer on the Bay. The people are hoping she will be commanded by Captain Ryan, as he is an old servant of the government, and did his duty faithfully while in the service. Then you will hear the Ouderin news more regular. I see by your last paper Captain Walsh was reported for 300 qtls. of fish, but he really had 350 weighed out. Yours, etc., Ouderin, July 19th, 1888. M. M.

WHAT IS THE CURE FOR GOSSIPS?

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

SIR,—Simply culture. There is a great many gossips which have no malignity.

Good-natured people talk about their neighbors because, and only because they have nothing else to talk about.

Gossip is always a personal confession either of malice or imbecility, and the young should not only shun it, but by the most thorough culture relieve themselves from all temptation to indulge in it.

It is low, frivolous, and too often a dirty business.

There are some towns—St. John's, Nfld., for example—where it rages like a pest. In many persons it degenerates into a chronic disease, which is practically incurable. Let the young cure it while they may! Yours, etc.,

St. John's, July 21. AN ENEMY TO GOSSIP.

THE EDUCATING POWER

Of the Presidential Contest.

The current Presidential contest promises to be the most important which has taken place since that of 1860. In the one as in the other a great principle is involved, and it is not saying too much to add that the present one is as important in its way as that which was so far vindicated by the election of Lincoln and finally determined by the surrender of Appomattox. As one paper has very fittingly described it, the present contest is an educational one. The whole sixty millions of our neighbors have gone to school over the tariff question and before all is over they will pretty well understand all the outs and ins of what is therein involved. In a general way a great deal of confusion of thought, as well as of absolute ignorance, prevails over this tariff business. It has been taken for granted that all good Republicans are Protectionists to the very hilt, and that anything pointing to tariff reform and to a reduction of taxation savors of rebellion, oppression, "secessh" and much else that is bad. A tariff reformer has been taken to be only a rebel in disguise, and the reduction of customs as only an indirect plan for breaking up the Union. But all this sort of talk is beginning to be looked on as foolishness, if not something worse. The old cries and the old issues are passing away. New times and new questions call for new measures and awaken new ideas. The presidential contest is placed squarely on this issue, and the natural question, "Why should the country raise more money than it needs?" is making many a thoughtful, and for the matter of that, many a thoughtful party man pause. It is beginning to dawn upon an ever-increasing number of minds that taxes are paid by somebody, and it does not require much reasoning to lead a man to the conclusion that to pay five dollars in taxes when three would be amply sufficient, is anything but a wise proceeding. All over the Continent such questions are being asked, and all the pros and cons of this fiscal controversy are being gone over with ever quickening interest. More will be effected in this way in the course of the next few months than could in other circumstances have been accomplished in many years. Campaign literature will be largely made up of Protectionist and Free Trade pamphlets and fly-sheets.

(to be continued.)

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The steamer Volunteer sails for the Northward at 10 a.m. on Monday.

The steamer Leopard arrived from the westward, at 5 p.m. yesterday.

The citizens of No. 1 Ward will meet at 8 p.m. on Monday, in the Mechanics' hall.

The steamer Conscript arrived at Fogo at 5.30 and left at 7.30 this forenoon. She arrived at Twillingate at 11.15 a.m., and left at 1.15 p.m.

A Portugal Cove man said this morning, on being asked the fishery news from that place, the bottom of the ground is filled with fish, but they seem to be glutted and won't take the bait.

The greatest evidence of the success in which the Bait Act is carried out is that during the last two weeks caplin were worth as much as ten dollars per hoghead at St. Pierre. This information we have on the most reliable authority.

The fleet will leave this port at 7.30 tomorrow morning. His Excellency Governor Blake will go on board H.M.S. Pylades this evening, on his voyage around the Island. He will be accompanied by his private secretary, Lord Fitzgerald. We wish them a pleasant trip.

Captain Rolfe, C.B., of H.M.S. "Pylades," was in command of the naval brigade of the flag-ship of the East Indian station, which distinguished itself for deeds of valour in the Sudan campaign. Captain Rolfe was promoted for his skill and daring at the battle of El Teb and subsequent engagements and was gazetted companion of the Bath. He also has an Egyptian order for his gallantry in the same service.

Eight of the members of the St. John's Lawn Tennis Club are playing an equal number of gentlemen from the ships-of-war, in port at the grounds on Forest road this afternoon. The game commenced at two o'clock and will be finished about seven. The names of the eight gentlemen from the city are: His Excellency Governor Blake, Rev. Wm. Heygate, Rev. Mr. Currie, Messrs. Ragg, Robertson, W. C. Job, L. G. McGhee, W. Gosling.

DEATHS.

MITCHELL—Lost at sea, on July 14th, from the banking schooner *Adventurer*, Edward Mitchell, the beloved son of Peter and Elizabeth Mitchell, of Portugal Cove, aged 21 years.

ENGLISH—This morning, after a long illness, Agnes Ann, beloved wife of Patrick English (printer), aged 28 years. Her funeral will take place on Monday next, at 2.30, from her sister-in-law's (Mrs. Collins), residence, King's road.—[*Harbor Grace Standard* please copy.]

TIBBO—Last evening, James, aged 14 years, the youngest son of John and Betsy Tibbo. Funeral from his late residence, Williams' Lane.

TRAVERSE—At Ouderin Beach, on July 7th, Valentine Traverse, aged 18 years, youngest son of James and Elizabeth Traverse.

VETT—This morning, after a long and painful illness, Captain William Vett, a native of Elsinore, Denmark, aged 53 years. Funeral on Tuesday next, at 2.30 p.m., from his late residence, No. 7 Parade-street, west of New Era Gardens; friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.—Denmark papers please copy.